

China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XLIII. No. 7513.

號五十九年七八八一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1887.

日八月七日

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ADLER, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, London Street, E.C.; GUNNAR STRØM & CO., 30, Cornhill, London; GOTCH, LUDVIG & GIBBS, E.O.; HARRIS & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C.

SACUH, DRAGON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street; W. M. WILLIAMS, Cannon Street, E.C.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—AMERI PLINE & CO., 30, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH & CO., THE APOTHECARY'S CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILLE & CO., Square, Singapore; C. HEINZEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—MACAO, F. A. DE CRUZ, Sociedad; QUELON & CO., AYRE, N. MOALE, Macao; HEDDE & CO., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., TAKAO; KELLY & WALSH, Fuzhou; LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & CO.

BANKS.

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG & SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises at No. 10 to 13, Queen's Road, on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sum less than \$1. or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may, at their option, transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on a deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various Branch Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,

Hongkong, September 1, 1887. 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$7,500,000

RESERVE FUND, \$3,000,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS, \$7,500,000

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS:

Chairman—M. GROVE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—C. D. BOTTOMLEY, Esq.

Hon. J. BELL IRVING, Esq.

W. H. F. DARK, Esq.

H. L. DALMUYLÉ, Esq.

J. S. MORE, Esq.

Hon. F. D. SASSON, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong, Thomas Jackson, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai.—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager,

Hongkong, September 1, 1887. 363

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

We have authorized Mr. A. MACLROY MONTY to sign the Name of our Firm per Procurator from this date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

Hongkong, September 1, 1887. 1670

NOTICE.

SHAIKALLY FAZULALLY begs to give Notice that he has this Day discharged of his BUSINESS and the whole of his Stock of MILLINERY, DRAPERY, &c., to Messrs. STRINGER & CO., of 117, Queen's Road, who will carry on the BUSINESS in their own Name at 6 & 8, Peel Street and Wellington Street.

Hongkong, September 1, 1887.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. STRINGER & CO. having this Day PURCHASED the STOCK-IN-TRADE of SHAIKALLY FAZULALLY, MILLINERY, DRAPERY, &c., of 6 & 8, Peel Street and Wellington Street, beg to intiate their intention of removing the whole of their present Stock from 117 Queen's Road, to the above mentioned Premises, where they intend in future to carry on Business.

Hongkong, September 1, 1887. 1730

Intimations.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO OR SABAH SANDAKAN.

NOTICE.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF CHINA.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO BEING DESIROUS of seeing Honest CHINIAN FARMERS, GARDENERS, TRADERS and Others settle in this country are WILLING to OFFER them FREE GRANTS of LAND on the following easy terms:

1.—Intending Immigrants should understand that the Land is as a Rule covered with Forest, which the Immigrants must fell and clear for themselves.

2.—Of this Land in localities approved by the Government, each man will be given one acre and each woman one acre, and each child, whether a boy or girl under sixteen years of age half-an-acre.

3.—The Farmers and Gardeners must begin properly to cultivate and plant the Land selected by them within five years after they have selected it, for which a Provisional Lease will be given, and to avoid any mistake it will be better that they should immediately on their arrival see the Government Officer of the port and give in their names and the ages of the members of their families. This can be done without any payment whatever.

4.—After the Land has been selected and planting begun the Government will give a written Lease for each lot, which will endure for 99 years, that is practically for ever; and all that the Owners will have to do will be to pay to the Government the small sum of ten cents a year for each acre they hold and five cents for each half acre, and in return for this small payment the Government guarantees them protection and that they shall not be oppressed by other their own countrymen, or by white men, or by savages.

5.—Before the lease is given the written Lease the Farmers and Gardeners cannot sell their lands to others without the consent of the Government, but after they have got the Lease than they can. Sell the Land if they wish. But if after the Lease is granted, the rent is not duly paid to the Government for three successive years, the Land will revert to the Government.

6.—If any Farmer or Gardener wishes to have more than one acre of Land he will be able to buy up to five acres from the Government at fifty cents per acre as the Government wish to see Chinese settled in the Country. The quit-rent would be ten cents per acre.

7.—In Hongkong, Messrs. BIRKO, LIVINGSTON & CO., will give every information to intending immigrants as to the best way of coming to the Country. From Hongkong, there are often Sailing Vessels coming to the country, and from Singapore there are three steamers running regularly. In Singapore the Chinese can go to Messrs. A. L. JOHNSON & CO., for advice.

8.—Chinese coming to this country need have no fear, as there are many of their countrymen settled here, and their customs are not interfered with by the Government, but Secret Societies are not allowed.

9.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various Branch Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

10.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

11.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business is forwarded free by the various Branch Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

12.—Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

13.—Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 4 per cent. "

" 12 " 5 per cent. "

14.—Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

15.—Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, September 1, 1887. 363

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 64.

TO SHIP-MASTERS, SHIPPING AGENTS, &c.

THE PRINTED ORDERS referred to in the above Notification can be obtained from us,

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Government Agents.

Hongkong, September 14, 1887. 1785

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. A. MACLROY MONTY to sign the Name of our Firm per Procurator from this date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

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Entertainment.

HILIRINI'S GRAND
CIRCUS, MENAGERIE,
AND
CONGRESS OF WONDERS.



OPEN EVERY NIGHT:
At 8 p.m., Commencing at 9 p.m.

WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS,
TWO PERFORMANCES,
One at 4 p.m., and the other at 9 p.m.
Doors opening at 3 and at 8 p.m.

To-night,

Thursday, 15th September, 1887.

BRILLIANT AND SPLENDID
PROGRAMME,
INTRODUCING STRIKING SENSATIONS AND MAGNIFICENT
EXHIBITION OF HORSE-MANSHIP.

For the First Time in Hongkong,
THE PEERLESS AUSTRALIAN AMAZON,
MISS VICTORIA BLANCHE,
will introduce the Marvellous High
Jumping Horse.

MAY FLY.
This superb Sydney Horse after different movements of Refined Hippodramatic will execute high leap over the High Hurdles inside of the incredible Cramp space of 42 feet diameter, and without exaggeration the best Looping Horse in this part of the World.

TO-NIGHT.
THE REVIVAL OF THE OLYMPIAN GAMES
ON HORSE-BACK IN THE ARENA.

All the Ladies in Armour Dress in a patriotic contest of Daring, Skill and Agility, with Spear, Swords, Pistols, and Darts.

TO-NIGHT.
THE TERRIFIC ENCOUNTER BY THE TURKISH CAVALRY IN THE BATTLE OF PLEVNA.

No Fire-Arms shall be used in this fearful struggle.

LOTS OF FUN.

Come on! Come all!

L. MAYA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, September 15, 1887. 1770

PIANOFORTE RECITAL.

HERR HEINRICH KOHLER
bids you announce that he will give a

PIANOFORTE RECITAL,

TO-MORROW EVENING,
16th September, 1887,

at St. Andrew's Hall,

CITY HALL.

PROGRAMME:-

A
1.—Preludes and Etude.....HUMMEL
2.—Minuet.....MOZART
3.—March and Finale from.....WEBER
...The Concertstück.....

B
1.—Scherzo in B minor.....CHOPIN
2.—Introduction & Rondo from the Waldstein BEETHOVEN
Sonata (Op. 63).....

C
1.—Tarantella.....NICOLAI
2.—Nocturne.....CHOPIN
3.—Finale from the First Concerto.....MENDELSSOHN

D
1.—La Fileuse.....J. RAFF
2.—Pilgrim's Chorus from WAGNER-LISZT
3.—Hungarian Rhapsody, LISZT.

Doors open at 8.30 to commence at 9.

ADMISSION—2 DOLLARS AND 1 DOLLAR.

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and MESSRS. KRUSE & CO.

Hongkong, September 15, 1887. 1786

For Sale.

FOR SALE

TWO Beautiful PONIES, One Bay Stallion and PONY, One Black High Stepper. Both perfect double and well broken for harness or saddle.

They can be seen at CHARLTON'S CIRCUS every day from 9 to 12 a.m., where more information can be given.

Hongkong, September 15, 1887. 1788

FOR SALE

J. U. L. E. S. M. U. M. &
C. H. A. M. P. A. G. N. E.
Co.'s
Steamship
G. E. O. L. I. N. G.
will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 24th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 15, 1887. 1799

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. Whangza, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 17th Instant will be subject to rent.

All Claims must be sent in on or before the 16th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countermanded by

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, September 12, 1887. 1795

Notices to Consignees.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND
PEANAG.

THE Steamship *Hawke*, Captain LA
Power, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be once-handed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th instant, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 12, 1887. 1765

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM SOURABAYA, SAMARANG,
BATAVIA, SINGAPORE AND
SAIGON.

THE Company's S.S. *Borneo*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countermanded by

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, September 13, 1887. 1775

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, THE 9th
and 10th November, all Members of the
Community are invited to co-operate with
the Jubilee Committee by ILLUMINATING
THEIR OFFICES AND PRIVATE RE-
SIDENCES.

By Order,

J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART,
Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, September 16, 1887. 1797

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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Hongkong, September 16, 1887. 1797

To-day's Advertisements.

THE HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The Annual MEETING for the purpose of receiving the Committee's Report for the past season, and of passing the Accounts, and Electing the Committee and Officers for the coming season, will be held at the PAVILION, on FRIDAY, the 23rd September, at 9.15 p.m. sharp.

ERNEST J. COXON,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, September 16, 1887. 1797

NOTICE E.

HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S
JUBILEE.

<p

ACCIDENT TO THE P. & O. S.S.
LOMBARDY.

This forenoon about eleven o'clock, as the P. & O. steamer *Lombardy* (which arrived to-day from Bombay) was going alongside the North side of the No. 1 wharf at Kowloon, her head was caught in a strong current; and the side of the vessel near the bow came with considerable force against the wharf. The result of the collision was that two holes, of about two feet wide and nearly 20 feet long, were made in the side plates about 35 to 40 feet from the starboard bow of the vessel. The holes made in the plates were quite close to the water-line, and measures were at once taken to plug them up to prevent the water from getting in; and, we believe, this was done so promptly that little or no water leaked through. It is hoped the cargo may be discharged before any damage is done to it.

Since writing the above, we learn that the ship came in collision with the corner of the wharf, and that the damage to the steamer is considerable. About forty feet abaft the stem, one of the plates had been ripped ten feet, while the plate below it is badly dent-ed. The third plate down from the ripped one is also very much damaged, and the plate awash is likewise badly dent-ed. These four plates—indeed, some eight plates in all—and at least a dozen frames will have to be replaced; but this, we understand, can be done without the necessity of docking. The cargo is being discharged, and there is little, if any, of it damaged. The wharf people alight that the *Lombardy* approached the wharf at an undue speed of about 4 knots, and bumped the wharf several times, so that the wharf sprung five or six feet, then recovered itself, and lifted those of its feet. The wharf is however, only slightly damaged.

FIRE IN HONGKONG.

A fire occurred about 5.15 this morning in Winglok Street. It originated in the second floor of No. 39, a piece goods shop, and, although the fire engines were quickly on the spot, the flames had a good hold of the house before they arrived. The house being near the Praya, a large supply of water was obtained; and the firemen, Government and Volunteer, soon checked the progress of the flames. No. 39 was gutted, but the adjoining houses were saved. No. 41, however, being somewhat damaged by water. During the time the fire was raging, some suspicious circumstances were discovered with regard to the house No. 37. On examining the lobby on the first floor, a large quantity of card-board boxes were found to have been burned, white the shelves within were badly charred. As the fire from No. 39 did not in any way communicate with No. 37, it is difficult to imagine how the lobby of the latter house could have caught fire. The house that was burned down was, we believe, insured for \$16,000 with a company for which Messrs Schellhaas & Co. are agents. No. 37 is also insured.

CORRESPONDENCE
CONCERNING A RETORT.

To the Editor of "THE CHINA MAIL."

Sep. 15, 1887.

Sir,—I read in your last night's issue a translation of the extract of your little Northern Teutonic contemporary to one or two "murmurs" which I gave you a little time since. I have neither the time nor the inclination to compel your readers to bark back over history with which they are doubtless well acquainted and of which imperishable monuments and records exist in our midst. Neither do I intend to enter into a controversy with your contemporary in defense of those who do not need it and who are moreover well able to stand on their own legs. I am, however, disappointed in spite of all the popular interest that the wee-peas *Ostasiatiker*. If I had the time I would show to him how the trouble, rather by the article of commerce known as Opium, has occasioned continual friction from the beginning until now; that such friction would have arisen, even in a fully-civilized country, with any article of commerce that was heavily taxed; and that the so-called Opium Wars, as clearly shown by Mr. Gideon Nye, were so only in name. But, as I have already told you, I have other work to attend to. There are, however, Germans and Germans, and there are numbers of German "gentlemen" in Hongkong and Shanghai who well know how to appraise the value of the remarks that fall from the pen of the conductor of the diminutive journal that is published at Shanghai in the German language.—Yours etc.,

BROWNE.

THE MARINE LOT RECLAMATION SCHEME.

An influential meeting of the principal Chinese owners of Marine Lots in Victoria was held a few days ago, under the presidency of Mr. Ho Amei; and we have been favoured with the following documents referring to the conclusions arrived at. The covering letter and resolutions are as follows:

18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong,
13th September, 1887.

Hon. C. P. Chater,
&c., &c., &c.

Sir,—Over thirty of the Chinese principal land-owners of Marine Lots in Victoria Hongkong assembled on the 11th instant at the Office of the Insurance Office to discuss the Reclamation Question, and unanimously resolved upon the several suggestions enclosed herewith.

They desire us to say that they will be glad if you would kindly lay the suggestions before the meeting to be held in the City Hall on the 17th instant.

I remain, Sir,

Very faithfully yours,

HO ATMEI.

Resolutions made by some of the Chinese principal Marine Lot-owners at a meeting held in the One-Per-Cent Insurance Office on the 11th September 1887.

1.—That the Crown rent of the land to be reclaimed shall bear the same rate as that of the existing marina lots and shall be apportioned according to the quantity of land to be reclaimed.

2.—That there shall be no deposit on account of the costs of reclamation. But the contractor shall be paid by instalments, the amount of each instalment to be agreed to contribute a proportionate amount to the cost of reclamation, as and when any instalment becomes payable. Such contributions shall be paid into a bank on one month's previous notice.

3.—That the proposed tramway road shall be 75 feet wide, but the other road proposed new road of 50 feet wide only.

4.—That the provision contained in paragraph 6 of Condition B in the letter from the Acting Colonial Secretary dated the 11th August last, shall be strongly objected to.

5.—That the costs of the reclamation shall be estimated and the terms of the contract with the contractor settled by two or more surveyors to be appointed by the marine lot-owners. Such estimate and contract to be approved of by the Surveyor General and the works supervised by him.

6.—That a new plan shall be drawn up and the land to be reclaimed shall be delineated therein in such divisions as are proportionate to the frontages of the existing marina lots, and the land when reclaimed may be apportioned to such divisions.

7.—As the depths of the water along the foreshore may not be uniform, the marine lots shall be divided into several convenient sections, so that the costs of the reclamation may be apportioned and the marine lot-owners may contribute more or less according to which section their lands are comprised in.

SUPREME COURT
IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
(Before Mr. J. Leach, Acting Puisne Judge.)

Thursday Sept. 16th 1887.

LAW YAT TSO & LAM LIN SAN.

Further evidence in this suit was heard to-day. Mr. Wilkinson of Messrs Caldwell and Wilkinson, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. M'Clintock of Messrs Sharp, Johnson and Scott, for the defendant.

Lam Lin San, the plaintiff, recited, said that when he came to Japan first there was no police station, and when he was a guest there and several considerate officials the police took their water from wells supplied by springs. Nobility was supplied by water from the hillsides. He remembered that there was a reservoir on the hillsides then. He did not go there for water, but he used to see the reservoir, where he was walking about the place. There were no houses near the reservoir. Where the present Police Station is there were some small shops; these were the nearest buildings to the reservoir. He knew the man to whom the reservoir first belonged, and who used to sell water to the junks. The people living in the village did not pay for the water they took from the reservoir.

His Lordship said the inference he drew from that was that the water was public property.

The witness said at that time the land had not been sold by the Government. The man who put up the tank had no property at that place. The people of the neighbourhood continued to take the water from the reservoir up to the present time.

Tseng A Mo, a servant in the employment of the plaintiff, said—it was his duty to let out the water in the reservoir when the tanks came. Some bamboo fastened to the tank was a loss less than ten cent. The larger tanks gave most. The reservoir was supplied by the hillside. The defendant cut open the rock at the main reservoir. The receipts for the water amounted to about \$30, but after the rock was cut by the defendant they fell off because the water did not come down in sufficient quantity to supply the junks. Afterwards the witness gave evidence on this point not altogether corroborative of this statement.

His Lordship said he would inspect the watercourse this afternoon, and adjourned the case till Saturday.

HONGKONG'S LAST.

The *Japan Mail*, under the above heading, devotes a leader to Mr. Chater's P.F.A. Reclamation Scheme. The article, which is written in a florid style, peculiar to the *Japan Mail*, begins as follows:

"Truly Hongkong is a wonderful example of what can be accomplished by British energy, enterprise, and capital. We have no personal recollection of the colony at a moment's date than 1860, but even then it was a very different place from the

present.

The witness said at that time the land had not been sold by the Government.

The man to whom the reservoir first belonged, and who used to sell water to the junks. The people living in the village did not pay for the water they took from the reservoir.

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THE ESCAPE OF AYUB KHAN FROM TEHERAN.

Wednesday Aug. 26.—In a.d.p. that Ayub Khan slipped away from Teheran, whilst the Shah and his chief officials were absent from the Capital.

Tah Mahomed and Mir Butcha, the well-known Kohistan rebels, who gave so much trouble during Sir Frederick Roberts' occupation of Sherpur, are among those who accompanied him.

There are a large number of Afghan rebels, who have crossed the border with their families, will have to submit to disarmament, for we do not tolerate the indiscriminate carrying of arms in our territories, and they will thus be unable hereafter to return suddenly into Afghanistan and raise a new rebellion. The Amir gets rid of a large number of tribe-men who absolutely refuse to submit to his rule, and he can now carry out his scheme of planting Durani settlements in the disturbed districts, for the deserted lands will be open to all who care to occupy them. The Indian Government need not show marked sympathy towards the refugees, though one cannot help, as a rule, feeling some compassion towards the vanquished. Such Ghilzai as reach Peshawar and the adjacent districts must be dealt with firmly and yet harshly. They claim an asylum and that must be granted to them in such conditions being imposed as shall eventually turn them wild tribemen as useful as these other wild tribesmen who have come under our rule on the western frontier. To provide for so many thousands of the sun-over-head or create some artificial movement in the languid moisture-charged air, but how powerless these things are to overcome the difficulties in the way, and present employment can doubtless be found for many of the adults on railway works. Service in the army may have attractions for the younger men. Recruits are wanted in many native regiments, and the Ghilzai is not a man to be despised when fighting has to be done. We cannot now undertake to say how or where the thousands of refugees will be settled, but their leaders have certainly shown wisdom in boldly throwing themselves upon the generosity of the British Government against which they have all along been careful to avoid expressing any hostility. If they are treated fairly, as they certainly will be, the other sections of the Ghilzai, among whom it is known they have many sympathisers, cannot fail to feel gratitude towards us, for among all the tribes in Afghanistan the right of asylum is sacred as we have often learned in our frontier troubles.

Yet the Amrit has been accomplished.

Forts of ever-green trees now cover the once barren hill-sides, which have ceased to yield fruit.

These were times when man lay

pausing on sleepless couches, eagerly

awaiting the shower before sun rise, that

for a moment cooled the arid soil and gave

a brief interval of grateful rest. Absurd

would it have then appeared to predict

that all this might some day become a

mere memory, and life in the colony a

comparatively healthy and comfortable affair.

But the cruel, emanating heat that

brought over the island, and the populous

exhalations that rose from its soil and

shores were as deadly as the heat of

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THE CHINA MAIL

No. 7513. SEPTEMBER 15, 1887.

Prospectus.

Mails.

Mails.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

SHIPPING IN CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, AND SIAM WATERS.

WHAMPOA.	
Flag & Rig.	Destinat.
Amyo	Brit. str. Hongkong
Fookrang	Brit. str.
Poking	Brit. str. Shanghai
Yangtze	Brit. str.
Yung Ching	Chi. str. Shanghai

AMOY.	
In port on September 9, 1887.	
MERCHANT STEAMERS.	
Desphurhur	Dutch
Haiyan	British
Hengchow	British
Ingashan	German
Moray	British
Wenchow	British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.	
Andreas	Ger. bge.
Contour	Ger. bge.
Francis	Ger. l.sch.
Hedvig	Brit. bge.
Louis	Dan. sch.
Meridian	Siam. sch.
Niederhof	Ger. sch.
Solidor	Brit. bge.

FOOCHOW.	
In port on September 8, 1887.	
MERCHANT SHIPS.	
Hever	British
Glenroy	British
Titan	British

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.	
Emilia	Nor. bge.
Loong Wha	Br. sm.sch.
Sibirion	Ger. bge.

SHANGHAI.	
In port on September 6, 1887.	
MERCHANT SHIPS.	
Amoy	British Hongkong
Brindisi	British
Diennah	French Marseilles
Ogenfalloch	British

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